

The Lacombe Guardian

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Allies Holding the Germans

Paris, Nov. 18.—French and British troops today smashed the Kaiser's battle front near Arras, capturing positions of great importance from which the Germans had been launching raids against the canal routes to the French coast. All the highways and canals to the north of the Arras-Arras region are now held by the allies. The Germans today sent heavy reinforcements to the Dismund region, where they are battling desperately to drive the French and British from the canal dykes. The Kaiser's troops are endeavoring to gain a foothold on the Belgian canals to check the continued flooding of the battle ground which has made the capture of Dixmude merely a barren victory.

MASSSES OF NEW GERMAN TROOPS AGAIN HURLED BACK BY ALLIES.

London, Nov. 18.—With practically all the flower of his army slaughtered in futile attempts to crush the Allies, the Kaiser today hurriedly forwarded masses of new troops, mainly second and third-line reservists, for a renewal of the campaign to capture Dunkirk and Calais.

Thus reinforced, the Germans delivered a terrific onslaught against the Franco-Belgian army at Nieuport, only to be driven back once more in utter defeat. The Germans appear to have launched their last despairing attack upon Ypres, which the British army continues to hold, a fact of the greatest importance, as Ypres controls the most important highways and railroads leading to the French coast. Despatches from trusted sources in Holland declare the Germans are evacuating Dixmude.

GERMAN AVIATORS ARE CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN CAV-ALRY.

Petrograd, Nov. 13.—A detachment of Russian cavalry operating in the vicinity of Plock, 58 miles west of Warsaw, captured two days ago two German aviators and reported the effort at rescue undertaken by the two companies of German infantry. The aviators are Lieut. Merer and Lieut. Poldite. They made a reconnaissance in an aeroplanes of the Albatross in the direction of Komin and Plock. On the last named town they threw down three bombs. Trouble with the motor of their machine made it necessary for them to land to the west of Rypia, where a detachment of Russian cavalry men found them in the woods and quickly surrounded them. At this moment, two companies of German infantry appeared and attempted to rescue the aviators, but their attack was repulsed by the Russians and the two aviators and their aeroplanes were brought into Plock yesterday.

RIVAL AVIATORS IN THRILLING BATTLE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—A thrilling encounter in which eight aeroplanes, four German, two French and two British, figured, occurred in the vicinity of Ypres. The German machines were destroyed finally by artillery and the eight officers whom they carried killed. The Germans were seen approaching to reconnoitre the lines of the Allies. The French and British aeroplanes immediately descended to meet them. For some time the aircraft circled about each other, rising, descending, while machine guns spat bullets among them. The sky was clear and the gunners on the

ground had a good view of the aeroplanes, but failed to cripple any of the German machines. Suddenly the four allied aeroplanes made a swift dash toward their own trenches and were followed by the Germans, who too late discovered the feat and perceived the perils of the situation only when shrapnel burst around them. In a very few minutes the four German aeroplanes crashed to earth.

PRINCE OF WALES HAS GONE TO FRONT.

London, Nov. 17.—The Prince of Wales left today for the front in France. The Prince was dressed in a military uniform and unobtrusively departed in an ordinary cross-channel mail packet boat, the Onward. He has joined the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French.

The news that the heir to the throne has been permitted to carry out the royal tradition as an army leader has been received with great satisfaction by the newspapers, which express the belief that it will stimulate recruiting. A dispatch from Boulogne to the Daily Chronicle says: "The arrival of the Prince of Wales here was the signal of an enthusiastic demonstration by the British and French troops gathered on the water front. Several thousands of wounded alongside the quay joined in the cheering. The Prince shook hands and spoke with many of the wounded."

FUEL IN BELGIUM IS BECOMING SCARCE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16.—The question of a fuel supply in Belgium is becoming a desperate one. The German authorities have given permission to the Belgians to work the coal mines and horses and machinery with which to operate them, are lacking. Permission also has been granted to the poor to cut wood, but transportation facilities are so thoroughly disorganized that it is almost impossible to distribute this sort of fuel.

The report that the Germans had issued a proclamation threatening to withdraw their permission for the distribution of supplies if the Belgians did not return to work is baseless, although the military authorities continue to urge that the industrial life of the nation be resumed. In their efforts to cut off communication between Holland and Belgium, the Germans are taking strong measures to prevent automobiles from crossing the borders. Travellers are still permitted, however, to cross by train.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION NOW PREVAILS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 16.—This was the last day in which it was possible to purchase liquor under the prohibition act of the government, which on Monday becomes absolute. This final prohibition act is the last of three distinct liquor reforms, the first curtailing the sale of vodka, and the second abolishing it absolutely. Third measure extended the prohibition to every form of alcoholic drink in all portions of the empire under martial law.

BOY CHARGED WITH MURDER

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—The jury at the assize court yesterday afternoon returned a verdict in the case of Anthony Powilzok, charged with killing Christof Hantz, near Emerson, on September 10. Evidence was introduced to show that death was caused by a blow of a stone thrown by the accused who is only 15 years old, and the jury brought in a verdict of common assault. Powilzok was remanded for sentence.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST MILITARY GENIUS DEAD.

London, Nov. 15.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of England's greatest soldier. The telegram read: "I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field Marshal Roberts, who was colonel-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greetings. Soon after his arrival he became ill. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, greatly militated against his recovery. The veteran's devotion to the interests of the army, his hard work in this connection and his seeming good health had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war.

The death of Earl Roberts was extremely sudden. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter, Lady Alice Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip across the channel, but the aged general felt no ill effects and went through with the program on the continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time Friday evening that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the general of what pain he was suffering and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches and in the camps where soldiers are training, very touching references were made to his death and the "Dead March in Sax" was played.

In a telegram to Lady Roberts, Field Marshal Sir John French, in the name of the army serving in France, expressed deep sympathy, saying: "Your grief is shared by us who mourn the loss of a much loved chief. As he was called, it seems fitter to the ending of the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well and within sound of the guns."

STATES ASKS WHO SOWED MINES.

Washington, Nov. 13.—An effort is being made by the United States government to ascertain officially who is responsible for the placing of mines in the North Sea. This is one result of representations made to the state department by the governments of Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway that their marine commerce with the United States had been paralyzed by the placing of mines outside of territorial waters in violation of the Hague treaties.

The United States was asked to join with these governments in an effort to have the warring European powers abate this danger to navigation. Whether we do so or not is still under consideration, but meanwhile the inquiry is being made to determine the responsibility for the mine laying and to what governments any representations on the subject should be addressed.

Local News Items

If you want the best prices on the best apples, go to Nicholson & Switzer.

Dr. Sharpe expects to get moved into his new residence during the coming week.

The Lilliputian Opera Co. will be at the Comet two nights, November 30 and December 1.

See our new books. Ralph Connor's latest, Marie Correll's latest, and others. The City Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association will be held in the town hall on Wednesday afternoon, December 2nd, at 2 o'clock.

See our Private Greeting Cards for Xmas. All orders for these should be in this week. We have the latest and up to the minute in these cards. The City Pharmacy.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold their Christmas entertainment on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd. They are preparing to give the cantata, "Once Upon a Christmas Time," also choruses and drills, ending with Santa Claus and a Christmas tree.

Notices are up for the annual meeting of the electors of the Town of Lacombe to be held on Monday evening November 30, for the purpose of receiving the auditors' report of the finances of the town, and the reports of the chairmen of the various committees of the council.

There will be a lecture on "The War Spirit in England" by Dr. Kerr, from the University at Edmonton, on Monday evening, 23rd inst., at the Methodist church. This is the first of a course of monthly lectures on the university extension work. They are all on interesting subjects. Do not miss the first one. Admission free.

A patriotic ball will be held in the Comet Theatre on Wednesday night, November 25. The proceeds will be divided between the Red Cross Society and the Belgian relief fund. The ladies of the Society have met with a very liberal response to their efforts in the advance sale of tickets, nearly two hundred having already been sold. Any not yet supplied with tickets and desiring to help in so worthy a cause, may obtain tickets from the ladies.

On Wednesday Roy Rice had a narrow escape from death by accidental shooting. A party were out for several days' hunting in the foothill country west of Bentley. On Wednesday they were returning to camp, walking single file, when a partridge flew up, and Wm. Mitchell started to take a shot at it. The gun, a high power 22 rifle, was in some manner accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Rice, who was a short distance in advance. It entered back of the left shoulder and came out in front narrowly missing a vital spot. Dr. Sharpe and Dr. Hyatt were im-

mediately sent for, and on arrival found the patient weak from loss of blood and from the shock, but left him resting easy, and if no complications set in a speedy recovery is expected.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Four of Lacombe's young men left on Tuesday evening for Calgary, where they will enter camp for training for the second Canadian contingent. A large number of citizens, headed by the band, were at the station to see them off and wish them luck. The band played several patriotic airs, among them, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and the train pulled out amid cheers. The boys who have offered themselves for their country are Geo. Fisher, Wm. Flemming, Jos. Johnston and Stanley Puffer.

LILLIPUTIANS OPERA COMPANY.

After an absence of two years, the Lilliputians are coming back better than ever. For the last two years they have been playing with great success the eastern provinces and states. Although they do not carry quite so many people as formerly, they have fourteen young ladies and gentlemen chosen from the cleverest and most talented that the Lilliputians have had during the last five years. Naturally, they are bigger and older, consequently, they are more experienced. Charlie Cooper, the youngest and perhaps the favorite of the company, is now fourteen years old. His sense of humor seems to have outgrown his body, because, although a comparatively small boy, his ability as a comedian is that of a man many times his size. Miss Pearl Carlyle, the dainty Austrian soprano, is still as charming as ever, her voice having lost none of its resonant tone. Miss Ivy Cooper, the girl with the beautiful contralto voice, has been the wonder and talk of every town she has sung in during the last two years. The other members of the company are all finely equipped artists, and go to make up a very powerful and versatile aggregation.

The Lilliputians have been booked at the Comet Theatre for two nights, Monday and Tuesday, November 30 and December 1st. Monday night they will present "The Telephone Girl," and Tuesday "Said Pasha." These are two musical comedies of the style that is sure to please everyone, and as the company carry a brass band and some of their own orchestra, patrons of the Comet can look forward to a treat, the like of which they have not had for some time. The prices have been set well within the reach of everyone, which should ensure a crowded house on both evenings.

HON. WM. TEMPLEMAN, OF VICTORIA, DEAD.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 15.—One of the grand old men of Liberalism, not only in British Columbia, but of all Canada, was Hon. William Templeman, former minister of mines and president of the Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria. Born in Latham Ontario, 28, 1844, the son of William and Helen Hart Templeman, he was educated in the public school of Almonte, Ont. He established the Almonte Gazette in 1866, and ran it for a number of years.

Liberal Elected in Wetaskiwin

Wetaskiwin, Nov. 17.—Hugh J. Montgomery, Liberal candidate, was elected to fill the vacancy in the provincial legislature by a majority of 518. One polling place is yet to report. The vacancy was caused by the death of Charles Olin. The defeated candidate was Finlay Watson.

The total vote was Montgomery 973, Watson 454, accordingly the defeated candidate loses his deposit. The majority of the late Mr. Olin at the general election was 200.

The Conservatives made a strong effort to capture the riding. The leader Mr. Michener, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Arther, Mr. Hordley and other members of the local legislature were in the riding in the interest of the defeated candidate. The success of Mr. Montgomery for that reason is all the more significant.

DEATH OF EARL ROBERTS

Field Marshal Earl Roberts passed away Saturday, at the venerable age of 82, to a fitting dirge for a great soldier—the reverberation of the roar of cannon and musketry from the frontiers where Great Britain and her intrepid allies are holding barbarian hordes in check.

Born in 1832 in India, it was Lord Roberts' destiny to die in France—whether, as was natural, he had repaid to give his greeting to the Indian troops who loved him so well. This passes the most popular military figure in the Mother Country—not excepting even Earl Kitchener. "Bobs" was in truth a national hero without a rival in the affections of the empire. Doubtless if at the last moment he realized that the end had come, he experienced regret that destiny had not reserved him to see the finish of the war—a war in which Great Britain played as noble a part as one of the foremost champions against a barbarian outbreak unparalleled since the Goths-Roman struggle of between two thousand and fifteen hundred years ago. It was typical of the great soldier that only recently a correspondent of The New York Tribune, who managed to get an interview with him in London, relates that one of the questions which he wished to ask "Bobs" was what in his opinion would be the effect on the future of America if Germany should win. But he got no further than the opening sentence. "Suppose that Germany wins the war," he began. Lord Roberts, we are told, bristled at once and beligerently remarked, "I will not suppose anything of the sort."

That epitomizes the whole attitude of the man. We may be sure that Lord Roberts, if he realized that he was about to breathe his last breath, died calmly and serenely confident as to the end. The British empire, for which he did so much, understands the magnitude of the task it has to play, and has "fixed most firm its resolution." Premier Asquith spoke its stern resolve last week, when he said: "We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secure against the menace of aggression until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unsatisfactory foundation; until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed."

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WETASKIWIN ELECTION

H. J. Montgomery, the Liberal candidate, was elected on Tuesday in the riding of Wetaskiwin by a largely increased majority. With out confidence in the Sifton administration, the electors would not have registered such a majority. But The Guardian believes that the verdict is to a great extent the voice of the people in protest because the opposition at this particular time insisted on an unnecessary election.

Mr. Michener, like the leaders of the opposition throughout the British empire, suggested an armistice. But unlike all other leaders, he soon showed that the truce was to be merely in words. The party started an unnecessary and somewhat violent partisan discussion in the house closed, and followed it up by this election count.

The vacancy was caused by the death of a former Liberal member. It has always been a Liberal seat. Surely the Conservatives, with no issue at stake and with practically no chance of victory, could have left this seat alone and permitted an acclamation.

However, they insisted upon testing the riding, and they found out what the people thought of it. The Guardian believes that it was to a great extent a protest against the opposition for insisting upon an election. The people have shown that they do not want elections. It should be a warning to the government at Ottawa, which is considering an early election and trying to get an excuse for bringing one upon the people.

DON'T SELL THE FARM.

Amid the storm of war that has all but encircled the globe, it is necessary for Canadians to keep stout hearts and clear minds. While the war is on we are apt to be too timid, and in danger of losing sight of the readjustment that must necessarily come about when the struggle is over.

Of this we are sure, certain, that whatever may be the fortunes of the war during the winter, the fields of neutral nations are going to be taxed the next two years. Not only is the pressure of food already making itself felt, but the usual preparation for the 1915 crop has not been fully made, and as a result, not before the autumn of 1916 at the earliest can the grain bins of Europe again be relied upon for a regular supply. How much the 1914 crop may be affected through the destruction of grain and flour in storage, or through its utilization for army purposes, cannot now be determined. It is safe to say, however, that every bushel of wheat on the continent will be hoarded most carefully until the war is over. If peace comes during the winter the soldiers will go back to repair as best they may the losses of the autumn, but the farmers of America will have to fill any extra depression in the European wheat bin.

This means high prices for grain, and high grain prices are sure to be followed by a quick increase in land values. The speculator will be the first to take advantage of this situation, and will shortly begin to take options on farms in neighborhoods where sale prices now run low. Possibly it might be as well for the farmer to go a little slow about giving such options. There is not likely to be a reaction from the land values established by the war. Markets once secured to Canadian trade are likely to remain in our hands for some time to come, and to go back to their old channels slowly enough to make the change harmless to the Canadian farmer.

There is another matter to reckon with, and that is that no

matter which side wins in the struggle, many thousands of European farms will be ruined, either by the war itself, or by the added burden of taxation which inevitably will follow in its wake. These people will be the cream of the farmers of Europe—Belgian and French men of land, and standing in their own land. They will naturally look toward the new world, and toward the northwest, as a place where they can repair their fortunes. They will add to the demand for land, and their almost certain coming after the war is over may well justify hesitation on the part of the farmer when he is invited to sell. It is true that this movement may not materialize. It may go elsewhere, but it will go somewhere! And why not to the northwest? Many of these men will be without means. Why not hold the farm a little longer and make a home for some good Belgian or French tenant?

In short, this is a poor time to sell the farm, and it is a good time to lift, with every ounce of brain and muscle, for the betterment of the farm life on the farm, in the neighborhood, throughout the Canadian northwest.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO DOUBLE DECK CARS FOR HOG SHIPMENT.

Vice-President George Bury, of the Canadian Pacific, has agreed that the railroad will stand the expense of double decking cars for hog shipments in the future. Heretofore all double decking has been charged up against the shipper, and ultimately the farmer had to pay for it. During the recent visit of the farmers' delegation to Winnipeg, Mr. Bury was interviewed by the late W. J. Reginald, E. J. Freeman and Secretary Woodbridge. Mr. Bury promised the delegation that the railroad would take care of double decking in the future. His treatment of the matter was such as to please the delegation.

This new arrangement will save the farmers about \$20 per car in the matter of double decking alone. It will also permit of taking full advantage of the car's capacity. The tariff calls for a minimum charge of 16,000 pounds. Under the single deck plan it was possible to load about 75 hogs, weighing approximately 14,000 pounds, and the difference between this weight and the minimum of 16,000 pounds was charged up to the shipper. Under the new arrangement the average car can be loaded up to 20,000 pounds, effecting a saving in freight. Between the freight saving and the saving in the matter of double decking the shipper will save on an average of \$35 on the carload.

"We are shipping on an average of 26 carloads of hogs weekly, or were until the Seattle market was shut off to us," said E. Carwell, of the live stock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, yesterday. "We expect this market to move back to normal soon, as the supply of hogs on the coast is about exhausted, and then packers will have to come into Alberta for pork. When we get back to 25 carloads weekly, we will be receiving \$800 every week more than we did under the old conditions, on the basis of the same price. It is sufficient to swing the market in the direction of the advantage."

THE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE.

The plan of helping agriculture through the medium of district representatives is being adopted by one province after another. Ontario has now had the scheme on trial for some time, and the reports from that quarter seem to indicate that wherever the right type of man has been employed, he has proven his value over and over again to the people. British Columbia, although it has quite a different type of farming from most of the other provinces, has also had a corps of inspectors and instructors working among its orchard districts taking up work that is closely comparable to that of the field representatives of other provinces. Saskatchewan, too, has just now had on trial its scheme of field representatives, and all the reports we have heard

have been favorable. And now Manitoba announces that, beginning next season, it will also have a corps of such men in the field.

The work planned for the district representative in almost all these provinces is one that calls for a large combination of personal fitness, and of the social fitness. One phase of the work, for instance, is weed inspection. This is a delicate and difficult matter to administer, but the viewpoint of the provincial departments of agriculture seems gradually to be more, and more that persuasion, kindly suggestion and co-operation are more effective in ordinary cases of weed nuisances on actual working farms than is a big show of bluster and brass buttons. The weedy districts are not simply in need of a policy of "plow down the crops," they are in need of the inspiration which comes from the demonstration that weeds can be farmed out by other methods that are profit producing.

The right kind of district representative will stand between the department of agriculture and the farmers in a useful way—he will be a valuable field agent to carry to the farmers any plans that the department may formulate; he will also have a rare opportunity of feeling the pulse of the people, and thus reporting back to the department in such a way as to keep it close to the people and their problem.

The job is a big one calling for about as much resourcefulness, tact and genuine agricultural enthusiasm as any work in sight. The really successful district representative who not only earns his salary but also convinces the people that he has earned it—which is necessary in order to his utmost usefulness—is the kind of man which the country is most likely soon to have too many.

THE AFTER-DINNER STORY TELLER.

Many of the best stories and anecdotes that you hear repeated by ministers and other speakers come from The Youth's Companion.

A young man who wishes to make his conversation entertaining or to increase the effectiveness of his argument, can do no better than to study these witty and apt stories in The Companion.

Another feature of value is the doctor's weekly talk on getting well and keeping so. His advice is sound and practical. He suggests remedies for minor ills, describes the symptoms of others, and urges the importance of consulting a physician whenever "indications" are obscure or disquieting. He recommends certain things to be done in cases of accident before the doctor arrives.

These are just two particulars in which The Companion excels, and they are by no means the only ones. If you do not know The Companion, let us send you one or two current issues, with the forecast for 1915.

Every new subscriber in Canada who sends \$2.25 for the fifty-two weekly issues of 1915 will receive free all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1914; also The Companion Home Calendar for 1915.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.

THE DECLINE IN CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS.

Clydesdale exportations from Scotland have fallen down in a most remarkable way. The number of Clydesdales leaving Great Britain in 1913 were 527; 1912, 1,348; 1911, 1,617; 1910, 1,531; 1909, 1,349; 1908, 531; and 1907, 1,172. This year, up to Oct. 1st, the number is only 200.

A study of these figures gives us a simply a reflection of the Scottish horse trade; it gives us more truly a reflection of the Canadian importing trade. As is well known, about 70 or 80 per cent. of all the Clydesdales sent out of Great Britain for the past decade have come to Canada. The falling off of Scottish exports, therefore, simply registers the cessation of Canadian Clydesdale buying.

As the numbers indicate, this buying has run along for years past at a most extraordinary annual average. In 1908 we see re-

flected the results of the bad year's business of 1907, and again the exogenous and trade conditions of Canada are reflecting themselves in the extraordinary drop this season.

But it would be quite wrong to gauge the prosperity of Canadian agriculture by this single sign. The fact is that other big influences have been at work. First of all, there is the home production of registered Clydesdales. It would be extremely bad business for Canada if we were forever to go on importing all our stallions while failing to develop a good pure-bred breeding industry of our own. The Canadian government in its sire distribution policy, is proceeding upon the theory that the best possible use should be made of home-grown pure-bred males. Then, in addition, the importation of British bred horses has fallen off because the commercial horse trade, as an individual line of commerce, has declined. That is to say, while cattle, for instance, have been advancing in price, horses have been going down.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—first Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

In these days of conservative undertaking, we feel that the decline in Clydesdale importations while it may be a little hard on the Scottish breeder—is, for Canada, the perfectly correct policy.



How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty; and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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GERMAN COMMANDER OF TUNG TAU TELLS OF FALL.

New York, Nov. 13.—The East and West News Bureau has made public the following cablegram from Tokio:

"Permitted to capitulate, instead of surrendering unconditionally, the former governor of Tung Tau and his officers were, in compliance with the gracious wish of the Japanese Emperor, allowed to wear their swords and maintain soldiers' honor. Captain Mayer Waldeck said:

"Four or five days prior to the surrender of the fortress, the wireless station was destroyed, making it impossible any longer to communicate with Peking. The successful storming of Bismarck fort by the attacking soldiers, who recklessly hurled themselves as by making human shields of their bodies, sealed the fate of Tung Tau. It then became evident that the garrison could no longer hold out against the shelling of heavy artillery. We had done so would have swollen the list of casualties and nothing would have been gained. That forced me to raise the white flag."

"The German charge d'affaires at Peking says that Tung Tau fell two weeks sooner than was expected."

"The German governor with 200 officers and men were transported as prisoners yesterday."

REVOLUTION COMMENCED IN ADRIANOPLE

London, Nov. 13.—A Milan dispatch to the Chronicle says:

"A military revolution has started in Adrianople, in consequence of the suspicion of the Turkish forces to German commanders."

"Selco's correspondent at Bucharest, who transmits this information, adds that deep discontent is also manifested in Constantinople, where the army has been 'sifted' by Turkish officers, who occupy all the higher posts."

"According to statements made by a diplomat here, Turkey was compelled to enter the war by a secret treaty made some years ago with Germany, whereby Turkey would assist Germany if it was declared on Germany by Russia."

"In return, Germany likewise agreed to assist Turkey if Russia declared war on Turkey."

"At the opening of the war, Germany demanded Turkey's assistance, but the Turkish cabinet, which regarded such assistance as suicidal, replied that Turkey would be unable to assist because she had no money, because the army was going through a period of re-organization, and because the fleet was powerless to defend the capital."

"Germany answered these objections by sending money, men and ships, whereupon Turkey was compelled to enter the arena because of her solemn treaty obligations."

BRITAIN SENDS WARNING TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—A note to the Canadian government from the British board of trade warns British insurance companies against insuring goods shipped on neutral vessels. The note says: "It has been brought to the notice of the board of trade that British insurance companies have insured or re-insured goods shipped on neutral vessels against the risk of capture or detention by his majesty's government, or allied governments."

"The board of trade are advised that such contracts of insurance or re-insurance against the risk of capture or detention by Great Britain or her allies are prohibited by the law of England, and that it is necessary to warn British insurance companies and underwriters against undertaking such business."

TORONTOIANS AFRAID OF INVASION.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—At the request of the militia department, as suggested by the British war office, a test modification for the infantry regiments of the Toronto garrison was held this afternoon, and the promptness with which the men responded was considered thoroughly satisfactory. The order was issued, at

noon and by 3.30, 1,432 of the available 2,600 men were under arms at the armory. The parade state was Queen's Own Rifles 841, Tenth Royal Grenadiers 215, 6th Highlanders 315.

Lieut. Col. Puchon, of the Queen's Own Rifles, in a statement made after the mobilization, in which he expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the test had been carried out, stated that one tank in the city had refused to release several of its employees in response to the call, and that the matter would be reported to the militia authorities."

The mobilization order caused considerable excitement in the city and rumors of imminent German invasion, poisoning of the city's water supply, and proclamation of martial law, at once took wing. A number of the men arrived at the armories with valises and impedimenta for a lengthy campaign.

GERMANS TRIED TO GET COAL FROM SEATTLE.

Seattle, Nov. 15.—Agents said to be acting for the German government to get coal for German cruisers in the South Pacific, have reached Seattle, it became known tonight. Giving the name of a local business as reference, a stranger recently tried to charter a 1,600-ton steamer to carry coal to San Francisco.

He answered the suggestion that San Francisco had plenty of coal by stating that he intended to start an opposition business, but the local agent took the proposed charter under advisement."

Two days later Canadian government officials advised this report as to the crew, and showed the banker given as reference did not know the man, who failed to return.

KAISER CLIPS MOUSTACHE, NO LONGER TILTS SKYWARD.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—The Kaiser has clipped off the upstanding ends of his moustache. This startling change in the Emperor's appearance was observed in the last day or two when the Emperor was passing through Central Germany on his way to inspect a large number of recruits completing their military training.

The loss of the aggressively erect moustache extremities robs William II. very much of his semi-fierce martial appearance. When it was observed some time ago that the beginning of the war that the Kaiser had turned white, no one paid much attention to the change, but the removal of the moustache ends had struck the public imagination and as strange as it may seem, has done more perhaps than anything else to convince the population of Berlin that the war outlook is becoming bad for Germany. The absolutely clean-shaven aspect of the Kaiser, due to the absence of his moustache ends, is attributed to his sadness about the German reverses; in these circumstances his advisers may urge him to allow his moustache to remain its former conspicuous dimensions.

AUDACIOUS BEING REPAIRED

New York, Nov. 16.—A News Agency's London cable suggests that the battleship Audacious is now being repaired in a British dockyard instead of lying at the bottom of the sea. The British censorship will allow no statement to pass, but authorized the following significant message from the London bureau of this agency: "Best information; repairing."

"Reports of every news agency on the continent, to obtain a clear-cut denial or admission of the loss of the Audacious are far wholly unavailing."

ALLIES ARE ENTERING OSTEND.

London, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Rotterdam today states that numerous refugees coming over the border report that the forces of the Allies are again entering Ostend.

ATTEMPT TO POISON WATER AT SALISBURY PLAINS CAMP.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—A private letter received by an Ottawa individual from a member of the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains describes in an exceedingly circumstantial manner an incident in the camp which has not before been related. The statement is to the effect that during the first week at Salisbury Plains one of the sentries while on duty by the big water tanks challenged an individual lurking in the shadow of the structure.

The sentry's challenge was answered by a shot which entered his arm but which did not prevent him from returning the fire. According to the chronicler, who afterwards helped to dress the wound of the sentry, the intruder was killed by the sentry. When the body was examined there was found in his possession several vials containing cholera germs intended apparently to spread disease through the drinking water among the troops.

The war office states that the affair was hushed up by the authorities and kept out of the press.

ALLIES HAVE DIXMUIDEN.

London, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News in the north of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmuiden.

"The Germans," the correspondent says, "had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which is all that remains of the town of Dixmuiden. They were preyed with shrapnel and high explosives until extermination threatened them. The appearance of the French marines with bayonets at charge rapidly convinced them that the death rate would be too high if they remained. Hence Dixmuiden is ours again."

"The Germans have made a slight advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of St. Eloi."

"At Labasse the Germans are attempting to drive a wedge into the allied line by a concentrated heavy gun fire. There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the Allies held their positions on either flank."

BIG C. P. R. LAND SALES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land department report that, for the month of October they sold 18,935 acres of land in the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This is an increase of 4,000 acres over September and the officials are feeling very optimistic over the return.

This land was sold in 92 different farms or an average of about 205 acres per farm. Of these sales 42 were to families from outside of Canada, mostly from the United States. Forty of these families came to Alberta.

This leaves 50 farms which which were disposed of to people living in Canada before, and suggests the practical ends aimed at by the many "back to the land" movements which are being agitated for in various parts of the country.

HE HAD BEEN NAMED FOR VICTORIA CROSS.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The list of British casualties published this morning contains the name of an Ottawa man, the son of a man well-known in Eastern Canada, Lieut. John Hamilton Elliott, of the 3rd Hussars; whose name is in the roll of honor, was a son of Colonel C. A. Elliott, manager of the Royal Trust Co. of Ottawa. He was educated at Salisbury College. Lieut. Elliott had been recommended for the Victoria Cross for his heroic action recently in carrying a wounded trumpeter into shelter under a rain of German bullets.

Lieut. Elliott was well known and well liked in his native city.

KAISER SEEKS TO SELL PALACE.

Geneva, Nov. 13.—Emperor William is offering his marble palace, the Villa of Achilleion, in Corfu, for sale. It was built in

1890-01 for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria at a cost of \$9,000,000, and has since been improved. A syndicate of German and Swiss hotelmen wished to buy the villa a few years ago, but they were outbid by the Emperor. The Emperor's decision to sell the palace, it is said, is the result of the uncertain attitude of Greece towards Germany.

INDIAN TROOPS AND TURKS HAVE ENGAGEMENTS.

London, Nov. 16.—It is officially announced that since the occupation of Fao, at the head of the Persian Gulf by an Indian force on Nov. 4, two engagements have been fought with the Turkish forces who "on both occasions have been severely handled and defeated after stubborn resistance."

The announcement continues: "The first of these attacks occurred early in the morning of Nov. 11, when the Turks made a determined attack on the British outposts. On the 11th further reinforcements arrived from India, and the following day the Indians, commanded by General Delema, sortied and attacked the Turks, occupying a post about four miles distant, assisted by the sloops Epigee and Odin."

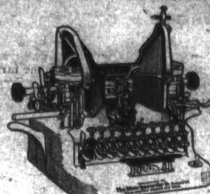
"The enemies' camp was occupied and many prisoners were taken. The British casualties were two officers wounded and eight men killed, and 51 wounded."



DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:—

Innisfail—
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 23rd
Tuesday, May 25th
Tuesday, August 31st
Tuesday, November 2nd
Lacombe—
Wednesday, February 24th
Wednesday, May 26th
Wednesday, September 1st
Wednesday, November 3rd
Pine Lake—
Tuesday, March 2nd
Tuesday, June 1st
Tuesday, October 5th
Red Deer—
Tuesday, February 16th
Tuesday, April 20th
Tuesday, June 15th
Tuesday, October 19th
Tuesday, December 7th
Alis—
Thursday, March 4th
Thursday, June 3rd
Thursday, October 7th
Tuesday, November 30th
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General



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Watch this space for further reasons.

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EXCURSIONS TO Eastern Canada & United States

On Sale Dec. 1st to 31st, 1914. Three Months Limit.

Very Low Fares to Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor, Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston, St. John, Moncton, Halifax and all other points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Reduced Rates to points in Central States, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City and other points.

Cheap Rail Fares in connection with Trans-Atlantic Passages. Return limit 6 months.

All further information from any Ticket Agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—E. S. Cameron, N. G., Geo. Baker, H. S.

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Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

O. B. ROODE, Nanton St.

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THE LEADING STORE

**Best Goods
at the
Right Prices**

Winter is coming—yes and so is the cold weather, and you must get prepared with good winter clothing. Our Ladies' Wear and Men's Wear departments are offering very special values in Ladies' coats and furs, overshoes, felt lined and all felt shoes; Men's Tweed and fur coats, heavy rubbers, one and two buckle overshoes. All other winter goods at special prices.



Men's Winter Footwear

Men's one buckle overshoes, best quality, well made, perfect fitting. Special value, . . . \$1.50
\$1.75 \$2.00 \$2.25

Men's one buckle heavy rubbers, first quality, special value \$1.75

Men's two buckle snag proof, extra heavy, special \$2.50 to \$2.75

Men's and Boys' Moccasins

Men's buckskin moccasins will keep your feet warm, special value, . . . \$2.00

Boys' and children's moccasins, just the thing to keep your feet warm, . . . 65c to \$1.50

Men's Coon Coats

5 only coon coats, well made, nicely matched, perfect fitting, we are offering at very low prices. Do not miss this bargain. Extra good value.
On sale, reg. \$125.00 for . . . \$95.00 reg. \$100.00 for . . . \$115.00

Men's Heavy Underwear

You will need good underwear. We have Stanfield's Penman's and other good lines. Special value from \$2.00 per suit up.

Men's New Ties

Just arrived, a lot of pretty new ties in all the leading shades and styles. They are waiting your inspection. Special values from . . . 25c to \$1.00

Ladies Felt Shoes

We have a good assortment of ladies' felt shoes; these are good values at special prices ranging from . . . \$2.00 to \$2.75 per pair

Ladies' Muskrat Coats

These coats are well made, perfect fitting skins well matched, extra good value. On sale reg. \$150 for \$100.00
reg. \$125 for \$87.50
reg. \$85 for \$65.00



Ladies' Dainty Girdles and Collars

We have a full range of ladies' new lace and plaid silk collars with girdles to match; they are very pretty designs; prices are from . . . 25c up to \$1.75

Do not forget our Grocery Department; it has Surprising Values

Finest Comb Honey, each . . . 25c
Gal. Fla. Peaches, per tin . . . 60c
Corn, per tin . . . 10c
Pears, per tin . . . 10c

Beans, per tin . . . 10c
Tomatoes, 2 tins for . . . 25c
Best Sockeye Salmon, per tin . . . 25c

Egg Baking Powder
1 lb tin . . . 25c
2 1/2 lb tin . . . 50c
5 lb tin . . . \$1.00

Equal Egg
Something to take the place of eggs. It is guaranteed equal to 6 dozen of eggs. Per tin . . . 50c

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 1 Apples, extra special value
per box . . . \$1.50

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 2 Apples; these are good values
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Jewelry for Christmas

In the entire range of Christmas giving, nothing quite equals fine jewelry, and when it comes to Christmas interest, this store claims a larger share this year than ever before. We make it a comfort for you to shop here by telling the precise truth about everything, and surround the store with every possible courtesy. Our goods of all sorts are the best of their kind, and to those who want absolute certainty as regards quality, we offer satisfaction beyond anything you can possibly get by sending a way.

What present could be more acceptable than a Ladies' Watch? Or a Bracelet Watch—Solid Gold or Gold Filled Bracelet—Locket and Chain—Solid Gold—Brooch—piece of Silverware or Cut Glass?

There are also many presents for men here at prices that will make friends.

We are demonstrating value this year as never before.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

John Hurdig, of Tees, was this week adjudged insane, and was taken to the asylum at Ponoka for treatment.

The Women's Auxiliary of St. Cyprian's church is arranging to hold the annual sale of work on December 5th.

Don't forget to spend your quarters at our drug store. A free ticket with every 25 cent purchase on the pony. See our large Xmas display.—City Pharmacy.

25 per cent discount on stock food.—Nicholson & Switzer.

Arrangements are being made to hold a patriotic concert and Christmas tree in U. F. A. hall, Spruceville, on Tuesday, December 22.

A good old-fashioned St. Andrew's dinner will be held in the basement of the Presbyterian church on Nov. 30th, from 6 till 8 o'clock. There will be haggis, too. And after the dinner a fine musical program will follow upstairs. Everybody come. Admission, adults, 50c, and children under 14, 25c.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Bible Society (Lacombe

Branch) will be held in the Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. A. D. Marr, B.A., and the other ministers in the town. All are most cordially invited to attend.—E. H. Jones, honorary secretary.

LECTURES FOR LACOMBE.

The following are the lectures to be given in the Methodist church in connection with the Department of Extension:

Monday, Nov. 23, 1914—"The War Spirit in England," by W. A. R. Kerr, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages.

Monday, Dec. 14—"The Causes of Insanity," by Dr. H. H. Mosher, M.D., Professor of Physiology.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1915—"Comets, Meteors and Polar Light," by S. D. Killam, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Mathematics.

Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, "Dr. Samuel Johnson," by R. K. Gordon, M.A., Lecturer in English. All these lectures will be free and open to all.

CANADIAN HORSES REACH BARRACKS AT LEEDS.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Mr. Claude Dyer, Canadian trade commissioner at Leeds, wires:

"Yesterday between 200 and 300 Canadian horses for the army arrived in Leeds and were

taken to the Leeds barracks to be trained for artillery purposes. The horses are described by the local press as being magnificent creatures of the finest stamp. They were extremely restless when taken from the ships, which was followed immediately by the train journey, from the coast and some interesting scenes were witnessed in the streets of Leeds, before the horses were safely stabled within the barracks.

MARRIED.

DANIELS-KINCAID.—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Thursday, Nov. 12th, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., David P. Daniels to Miss Myrtle Kincaid, both of Tees.

Bring along your Catalogues

We will match the price of watches in any catalogue.

We intend to show people they can save money by dealing at home.

Besides you have our guarantee if anything goes wrong and we are right here if you want it quick.

Two specials at present are 1 jeweled Waltham nickel case . . . \$5.00 17 jeweled P. S. Bartlett Waltham in gold filled case \$12.85

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TWO NIGHTS ONLY

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